6th August 1929]

Appendix VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 30 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th August 1929, page 32 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 647, Education, dated 5th April 1929.

The Government have considered the points raised in the memorial, dated the 6th November 1928, submitted by the teacher-managers of the South Kanara district and they are pleased to pass the following orders thereon :—

Scale of teaching grants.—It is suggested that the scale of teaching grants for elementary schools may be further increased. The rates of teaching grants were revised recently. Any further increase will depend on the availability of funds for the purpose.

Increase of grant every two years in respect of trained teachers serving continuously in the same school.—It is suggested that trained teachers, who possess continuous service in the same school should be entitled to an increase of grant every two years so as to reach a maximum of Rs. 15, Rs. 18 and Rs. 25 per mensem for lower elementary, higher elementary and secondary grade teachers respectively. The concession applied for will involve large recurring liability on Provincial funds. The Government are unable to accept the suggestion.

Cent per cent increase of grants to schools doing very efficient work.—Under rule 2 of the rules framed under section 42 (2) of the Elementary Education Act, 1920, the teaching grants may be increased by more than 50 per cent by the District Educational Councils in the case of higher elementary schools and schools for girls, provided that sufficient funds from other sources are not forthcoming. It is, however, open to the District Educational Council to give enhanced grants to schools doing efficient work with reference to the funds available.

Payment of teaching grants in instalments.—The District Educational Councils have been empowered to sanction at their discretion the payment to correspondents of well-conducted elementary schools of teaching grants in quarterly or half-yearly instalments.

Institution of a special examination to enable lower elementary grade teachers to obtain higher grade certificates and recognition of Mysore examinations.—The Government have considered in the past similar suggestions for enabling lower elementary grade teachers to obtain higher grade certificates and have vetoed them on educational grounds. They are unable to entertain the suggestion.

Persons who have passed the Mysore Lower and Upper Secondary examinations are not considered equal in attainments to the higher elementary and secondary grade teachers in the Madras Presidency. Further the Educational Department does not give general recognition to examinations outside the Presidency but deals with each case that comes up for consideration on its merits.

Award of approved service certificates to untrained teachers of long service and their treatment as trained teachers for purposes of grant.—The award of such certificates has been discontinued long ago. On educational grounds the Government are unable to revive that practice.

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Building and furniture grants.—The Government are unable to accept the suggestion that the amount of these grants should be increased to two-thirds of the cost. They desire to point out that it is open to the District Educational Councils to recommend to Government in special cases the award of grants at a higher rate than one-half of the cost.

Allotment of five acres of waste land to each school.—The suggestion is impracticable.

Teaching of horticulture, agriculture, weaving and other cottage industries in all training schools.—Manual training in at least one subject is at present taught in almost all the Government Training Schools for Masters. If, however, the subjects referred to in the memorial should form part of the instruction imparted in the training schools, the course of studies in such schools, which are already heavy, will become heavier still. It is not therefore desirable to add any more subjects under practical instruction than those already taught at present in the training schools.

Employment of peons in elementary schools under private management.—In cases where the employment of a peon is considered necessary, it is open to the inspecting officers to recommend and to the District Educational Council to sanction a suitable enhanced grant with reference to rule 2 of chapter I of the rules framed under section 42 (2) of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920.

Travelling allowance to teachers who are sent for training from Aided schools.—The Government see no sufficient reason to adopt the suggestion.

Representation of teacher-managers on the District Educational Council.—The Government generally allow two representatives for teacher-managers on a District Educational Council. The suggestion that two representatives may be allotted to teacher-managers in each taluk will make the District Educational Council unwieldy and cannot therefore be accepted.

Introduction of free and compulsory education in the South Kanara district.—Under the Elementary Education Act, 1920, it is for the local bodies concerned in the district to take the initiative in the matter.

Catholic schools in the South Kanara district.—Instructions have been issued to the District Educational Council, South Kanara, to adopt certain principles in the matter of recognition and aid of Catholic schools.

Appendix VIII.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 32 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th August 1929, page 33 supra.]

(*a*) Why the inauguration on 17th November 1928 of the scheme of rural compulsory primary education in the Saidapet taluk took place in Poonamallee which is in the Sriperumbudur taluk ?	Poonamallee is within the jurisdiction of the Saidapet Taluk Board.